

The Brandon Mail.

Prof. Office Library

VOL. 4.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

NO. 11

The Weekly Mail

Published every Thursday at 10 o'clock, and will contain all the news of the week, and a full and complete list of the week's events. It is published at a price of 10 cents per copy, and is sold by all the news-vendors in the city.

Year.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
1st.	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
2nd.	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
3rd.	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
4th.	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
5th.	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Advertisements are inserted in the Commercial Advertiser at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first week, and 5 cents for each subsequent week. The rate for a full column is \$1.00 per week. The rate for a half column is 50 cents per week. The rate for a quarter column is 25 cents per week. The rate for a single line is 10 cents per week.

Teacher Wanted,

For the Indian School District to commence on the 15th of April, for 2 months, with one week's vacation. Male or female, with second or third-class certificate. Apply to the undersigned, stating salary and experience.

WANTED.

A Young Girl about 15 or 16 years old, who understands house work. Apply at the MAIL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

Farm To Rent.

Two Bets, within a few miles of Brandon, good farm, with house, stable, etc., or for sale; 20 acres ready for crops. Address: A. H. MAIL OFFICE.

Notice to Creditors.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that Samuel H. Bower, Andrew Blackburn, James Porter and Joseph William Bower, doing business under the name, style and firm of "Bower, Blackburn and Porter," in the city of Brandon, in the county of Brandon, have this day made an Assignment to him for the general benefit of their creditors.

All persons having claims against the said firm, or any of them, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of April next, duly verified by statutory declaration, and with a description of the security, if any, held by them, after which date he will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate ratably among those creditors whose claims he will have had notice at that date.

Further notice is given that he will not be liable to any creditors whose claims shall not have been received at that date.

S. A. B. BERTRAND, Assignee.

Resident at Winnipeg, this 14th day of March, 1887.

CATTLE HERDING.

The subscriber is now prepared to

ANY NUMBER OF CATTLE.

During the summer on Cliff Hill Farm, section 8-9-18, at the rate of \$2 a head for five months. The best of grass, excellent water, and all other conveniences.

A thorough herd Bull on the premises at a reasonable fee.

Address A.H.P., Brandon P.O.

The Book of Wonders,

CONTAINING NEARLY 300 PAGES.

RICH, RARE and RACY.

Standing Revelations. Over 4,000,000 sold in the United States.

PURVIS Springfield, Gambler and Actor. Canada should have a copy of this work. It tells the things it tells all, and is too good to be without.

Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price, or by other means.

M. J. COLLINS, Welland, Ont.

1690.

O. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their rooms, corner of street and Lower Ave. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master. E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

ORANGE FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.

Furnished in first class style, of the best material and at low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES LANG, - - Brandon.

Communications sent to the Mail Office will receive prompt attention. Feb. 10, 1887.

OYSTERS!

Fresh, Select Oysters by the Gallon, Quart or Pint, to be obtained at the

OCCIDENTAL RESTAURANT,

10th Street, South of Ross.

LUNCHES AND OYSTER SUPPERS AT ALL HOURS, IN ANY STYLE.

First-Class CONFECTIONARY AND FRUIT.

Choice brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Oysters by the Pair or Keg, supplied to the surrounding district at wholesale prices.

MRS. E. CHUBB.

TOWN TOPICS

Birtle is to have a new Methodist church.

A Birtle man named McLeod trapped 100 foxes the past winter.

Gladstone is to have a new English church this summer.

J. H. Brownlee is publishing a new map and railway guide of Manitoba.

It cost the C.P.R. \$200,000 the past winter to fight the snow.

Mr. Geo. Craig was in the city Friday looking after some relics of his old business.

Mr. W. Falls, of Glenwood, passed through the city Saturday en route from Ontario, where he has spent the winter.

Mr. J. E. Smith is keeping his celebrated stallion "Bravery" at T. E. Kelly's stables during the season.

A hotel man told Constable Cobb to go to Haines the other day, and Cobb went for a writ, but the hawk threw out the case.

John Hanbury went to Calgary on a business trip last week. Among other things he took 1,500 dozen of eggs with him.

It is said Mr. T. W. Kirkpatrick, grocer, of this city, is going to remove to Calgary, and go into partnership with Mr. Farnish in that burg.

Baron is using the Grand Trunk for \$10,000 the estimated value of the elephant "Jumbo" killed on the road at St. Thomas last summer.

J. A. Magee and W. H. Farley, two Brandon drug clerks, passed their minor examinations very creditably at Winnipeg last week.

W. Mitchell, of Chater, will travel his celebrated Percheron stallion as far east and north as Samuel Paquet's place, north of Carberry, this season. In other respects the route will be nearly the same as last season.

Mr. A. B. Thom, the well known photographer of the C.P.R., returned Friday to Winnipeg from London, Eng. He will go west shortly and continue his work on the mountains.

The Birtle Observer thinks the management of the court house here costs too much, and it says: "in the interests of justice the prisoners should be let out and the officials confined."

The sheriff and governor Hamann have each bought shotguns, and are going out Birtle way "fooling" in a few days.

A Regina man dropped dead the other day while sawing wood. This should be a warning to Brandonites to deist from the evil habit of wood cutting.

It is understood that a future miller located east of the first principal meridian will be allowed to render on government supply contracts for the Northwest Territories. He must be only miller, west of that line have been allowed to tender.

The Preservationist in its last issue said: "House improvements are the order of the day. Ald. T. E. Kelly being amongst the number of those making them. His large stables on 9th street, are being overhauled the outside being newly painted. This is the first time we ever knew a stable was a house, or that Ald. Kelly either lived with his horses, or the horses lived in the house with him. Old Pat you're the 'simon'."

On Sunday, the 24th, the Oddfellows of this city will, at their rooms at 10 a. m., preparatory to attending the Baptist church at 11, where an anniversary sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Best. On the 26th again, the 68th anniversary, an open meeting, will be held in the rooms which will be very instructive.

Senator Clemons talks very confidently of his Northwest Central company, and says there is not the slightest doubt that work will be started from Brandon this season, and at least fifty miles, and perhaps one hundred will be built. Some amendatory legislation in reference to the company's charter will be introduced this season. Mr. Best says he will oppose any change in the charter of the Northwest Central. He is ready to build it.

On Wednesday night Mr. Bliff, a boarder at the Grand Central was awake from his slumbers by the sound of feet in his room. In an instant the intruder decamped taking a gold watch, some cash and a key with him. Bliff then called on provincial policeman Foster who got on the track of James Little, who had been stopping at the hotel. Foster in prosecuting his search, found the bird in bed at the Edie House, and caged him with the stolen articles on him. In an interview, Justice Todd sent the offender up for trial.

The following list of delegates are to attend the general Presbyterian assembly at Winnipeg in June next: Winnipeg Presbytery, Ministers—Principal King, D. D., D. M. Gordon, C. B. Pihladi, and D. B. Whimster, Winnipeg Elders—Dr. Agnew, Rev. Prof. Hart, Rev. Geo. Bryce, L. L. D., Winnipeg; D. McArthur, Emerson, Brandon Presbytery, Ministers—Alex. Smith, Cadacius; James Duncan, Hamiota; Wm. Hodnett, Birtle; John McInnes, Strathclair; James M. Douglas, Brandon; J. Stalker, Gladstone; James Todd, Minnedosa; James Robertson, Winnipeg Elders—J. McDonald, High Bluff; W. W. Miller, Portage la Prairie; George Waters, Gladstone; E. Richards, Chater; J. B. Stewart, Brandon; J. A. Fraser, Hamiota; James Elder, Strathclair; H. Grant, Burnside.

C. & D. CASSELS, FANCY BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS.

HOME MADE BREAD, STEAM BREAD, BAKERS BREAD.

CURRENT AND BROWN BREAD.

Families wishing to have any of the above bread delivered at their houses will please leave orders at store, Ross street between 9th and 10th streets.

We are also prepared to deliver any goods purchased at the store, promptly to any part of the city.

G. & D. CASSELS.

Brandon Employment Bureau

If you want help, If you want employment, If you want to buy or sell a farm, Apply to

A. C. WELLS & CO.

The C.P.R. is taking ties westward for repairs at a rapid rate these times.

Some gentlemen left a pair of woolen gloves at the Mail bookstore. He can have them by calling.

The Ottawa Parliament met yesterday, and the Manitoba institution meets to-day.

While at Virden some time since, Mr. Park, homestead inspector, filled up over 59 applications for patents.

A few copies of the "Queens Jubilee Waltz" left. Don't fail to secure a copy at the MAIL bookstore.

Mr. J. W. Walker has been appointed postmaster at Alexander, vice Mr. Weatherly resigned, and no better appointment could have been made.

Messrs. Russell & Ironside put a fine lot of cattle together on Tuesday. They are feeding them up for slaughter during the summer months.

Ask or write for a catalogue of the music published by the "Anglo-Canadian Association"—contains all the latest—to be had at the MAIL bookstore only.

Shortly after his return from Winnipeg where he had been for some days employed as an examiner in surgery, Dr. Macdonald found himself in possession of a brand new daughter. The clan Macdonald will shortly be innumerable.

Mr. E. E. Boyer, late of Winnipeg, has opened an agency here for the Chicago board of trade, and is prepared to buy and sell wheat and other farm products. He receives quotations every half hour, and affords speculators all the facilities they could possess, if on the spot.

Gallagher & McGregor, stockmen, shipped three car loads of meat westward, for Government supplies, on Monday. About two-thirds of the quantity was from Gladstone, and the remainder from this point.

Seven cars of stock left here for the west the past week. Six of the number were for Calgary, and one for Banff, for dairy purposes. Messrs. Burchell & Howie shipped the latter in care of Mr. Wynn, who had for a long time been foreman for Scott & Leeson.

Mr. Bennett, Dominion immigration agent, of this city, returned from Ottawa last Sunday. He says the Government is doing all it can to bring out settlers with some capital, and a large addition to our population this season may be expected.

A. J. McMillan reached here on Sunday. He landed at Winnipeg some days before with about 140 immigrants. About 100 of the number went up the M. & N.W.R., the majority locating around Rapid City. About 40 came here, and began looking for farms and situations at once. Some of the number are good mechanics.

During the week there has been a large arrival of goods in the following line, at the Mail book store: wallpapers in variety, school books, light reading, musical and evening goods, pipes, etc. Every article and every price, though its bottom be nearly reached, can be accommodated at the Mail book store, one door west of the Post Office.

We copy the following from the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal, Hamilton, Ont. "Messrs. J. & W. Watt, Saloon, Ont., writes: 'We have sold the imported Clydesdale Stallion Bravery, and the Canadian best yearling Stallion Rory O'More, to Mr. J. E. Smith, Brandon, Man. Bravery has been shown as a two year old and as a three year old in Canada, and has never been beaten. Rory O'More will make one of the best draught stallions ever bred in Ontario. His pedigree will appear in second vol. Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book.'

Rascality will progress even in the face of hard times. On Wednesday night about twelve o'clock, some miscreant set fire to a pile of straw in front of Spence's, and but for the fact it was seen in time, a whole block of buildings would have been destroyed. The engine and brigade were out in good time, but fortunately their services were not required as the flames were put out by a few people on the spot. Had the engine been required it was useless, as an axle broke at the time. The stillness of the air saved the buildings. About the time of the fire, Mr. Wilson, who sleeps over his hardware store, heard his cash drawer bell ring, and was down in a few seconds only to find a thief who entered by a back window had escaped before he could capture anything.

The Emigrant says: It is sometimes said that soft wheat grown in Manitoba becomes as hard as the hard varieties, and yet Mr. Cambell, of Brandon, one of the best grain buyers there, says that "after five years experience, he doesn't think the soft varieties would ever harden to the standard of Red Fyle." He says that "White Russian, or White Fyle, are grown in any quantity, or other soft wheats, they will rule in price from five to fifteen cents a bushel less than Red Fyle," and that "White Russian only grades 'spring,' there being several grades above it to reach 'No 1 hard.'" Mr. Kelly, of the milling firm of Kelly and Co., Brandon, expresses the same opinion about difference in prices. It does seem most remarkable that because there have been two partly frosted crops, caused by two cold waves, which blighted the whole breadth of the American Continent, that some of our western farmers should talk of abandoning hard wheat, their sheet anchor, and growing soft. We own three-quarters of the territory on the whole globe, capable of producing hard wheat, and we know that millions must have it to mix with soft paying the highest price for it; it is quite certain that the prairies could not compete with India, etc., in growing soft wheat, for it would not pay to send such wheat to Lower Canada, then why change? Gentleman, if you do, you'll regret it, once and always.

The last of the beautiful was exhausted Wednesday and Thursday in snow-bail barnacles.

As the council of the city of Brandon have considered it necessary that all privy vaults should be dispensed with and filled up, and have passed a by law accordingly compelling all house holders to procure suitable boxes to be used instead of vaults, the undersigned wish to state that they have on hand just what is required in accordance with said by-law, for the small sum of \$3 etc. And they also have secured the right to manufacture Kennedy Bros. Patent Earth closets at reasonable prices. Samples of both may be seen at their office, Tenth street. Send in your order early to Forbair & Street's Planning mill.

MUNICIPALITY OF DALY.

Council met at the house of Mr. Creighton, April 5th—all present.

From minister of agriculture re government grant of \$250 for the sufferers by prairie fire. From John J. re error of taxes.

From Winnipeg general Hospital re grant. I. Trustees for remission of taxes on an amount of loss by prairie fire, also complaint about statute labor.

From Wm. Evans, remission of taxes on account of loss by prairie fire.

From Turlington school district, requesting that \$12 of 1887 be added to said school district.

From Jas. Silbald and 25 others, referred law.

Mathews—Bartchatt—That \$12 of 1887 be added to Turlington school district.—Carried.

Mathews—Bartchatt—That as Mr. Pringle has not resided upon his land for the past four or five years, and having taken no steps to secure the buildings from prairie fires, that his taxes be not remitted; also that the pathmaster be instructed to notify him re statute labor.—Carried.

Mathews—Chisholm—That the amount sent by government for the relief of the sufferers by prairie fire be equally divided among the following persons: D. Leach, Chas. Leach, W. Chisholm, Jas. Wilson, Thos. Connor, Richard Connor, John Connor, John Smith, William Oiger, Wm. Caldwell, Wm. Vaughn.—Carried.

Walker—Bartchatt—That arrears of taxes on the east 1/2 16-17-20 for 1885, with additional per centages due by Wm. Evans, be remitted on account of serious loss by prairie fire and otherwise.—Carried.

THE ALPS IN WINTER.

AN ENGLISHMAN CROSSING BY THE
ALBULA PASS IN A STORM.An Undertaking That Called for All the
Skill of an Experienced Guide—Fall
Over a Precipice—An Almost Miracu-
lous Escape.

I was informed that in some parts of the pass there were masses of snow fourteen and sixteen feet deep, and it would be all but impossible to get through them. As I persisted in my determination, however, I at length succeeded in obtaining the services of a sturdy peasant who knew every inch of the route, and who was tempted by the liberal fee I offered him. We left Bergun soon after 12 with a well stocked knapsack of provisions, including a bottle of brandy. An hour later the sky had clouded over, the sun had quite disappeared and little wreaths of powdery snow filled the air.

As we approached the majestic and terrific Töfelsthal the snow thickened and fell in large, compact flakes, while the gust of deadly wind came up with a roar from the awful ravine where the Albula tumbles in its rocky bed 300 feet below the roadway. The whole landscape was obliterated, and it was impossible to see half a dozen yards ahead. The road itself was entirely lost, but the guide, with unerring instinct, traced the way, cleverly avoiding the precipices and the drifts, though now and again we found ourselves struggling up to the waist in soft accumulations on the road itself. By the time we had painfully toiled up to the well known stone bridge which spans the awful ravine, the wind was blowing a gale, while the snow was blinding. We came within an ace of plunging down into the rocky chasm; for the snow was level with the parapet of the bridge, over which it curled in a great current.

A PERILOUS UNDERTAKING.
Here, for the first time perhaps, we fully realized the hazardous nature of the undertaking. But to turn back was out of the question, as that would have been even worse than going on. From the bridge the road is carried over the face of a stupendous precipice, and thence descends on to an extensive plain. Before opening upon the plain the valley is exceedingly narrow, and through this the wind swept with such terrific force, and was so charged with compact snow, that six different times we were driven back into the shelter of the projecting rocks that broke the force of the cruel blasts. At length, taking advantage of a lull, we forced the passage and gained the open country. The wind seemed to blow clean through one, and it stung the exposed parts of the face like whip cords. All around appeared to be a solid wall of snow. The flakes were as large as five shilling pieces, and almost blinded one. Conversation was out of the question, for it was impossible to hear each other, while the exertion required to make progress at all was exceedingly exhausting.

No one who hadn't been born among these mountains and who had not spent a lifetime in such desolate regions could possibly have found his way and must inevitably have perished. But my guide, with one or two exceptions, never once seemed to go astray. For myself, I followed in his tracks mechanically. I was numb and drowsy, and he had the appearance to me of a white specter only dimly seen. Although by the hour there should have been plenty of daylight, the air was darkened by a thick snow, and I began to very seriously doubt whether it was at all possible to reach our destination. The guide had similar thoughts, for soon after he stopped and shouted in my ear that there was a shepherd's hut some-where about there, and it would be as well to try and find it and shelter in it for the night. I readily acquiesced in this proposal, and we turned off at an angle and forged ahead, for about a quarter of an hour, when, with startling suddenness, the guide disappeared—where I knew not. I only knew that he had gone out of my vision, and I was left alone in that ghastly region of death, with the appalling roar of the wind and the river thundering in my ears.

OVER A PRECIPICE.
I stood for a moment and shouted, but my voice was drowned by the wind, and I scarcely heard it myself. I determined to try and discover what had become of my companion, and render him assistance, if needed. And so, like a blind man groping along, I advanced cautiously, probing the snow with my alpenstock, but suddenly my feet seemed to go from under me and I felt myself falling through the air. The next thing that I was conscious of was that I was buried in the snow and was suffocating. I raised my hands with some difficulty and cleared the snow from my mouth and was then able to breathe. The next moment I heard a voice very close to me, and never in all my life have I heard anything that sounded so welcome as did that human voice in that awful moment of deadly peril. I managed to turn round and saw about a yard away the head and shoulders of my companion. The situation was clear now; we had plunged over a precipice about ten feet and fallen into a soft snow drift. "We must get out of this immediately," he said calmly, "or we're dead men." He had retained possession of his alpenstock, and he gave me one end of it, and by this means, but only with great difficulty, he was enabled to extricate himself. We fortified ourselves with a strong dose of brandy, and he then pulled me out and we scrambled by the aid of some bushes to the road again.

The cold was increasing, night was coming on, and the snow was thickening. We were alone in that stern wilderness, and at any moment we might topple over some precipice, or, falling that, sink from exhaustion in the snow and be frozen to death. If we could only have got shelter from the deadly wind, things would not have been so bad. For, apart from the distressing sense of numbness it produced, it swirled the snow around us and made breathing most difficult. One had to take in the air in gasps, as it were, and at intervals, when the force of the blasts lessened, for two and a half weary hours we struggled on. It was a sheer struggle of physical strength against the forces of nature, and the slightest failure of that strength would have sealed our doom. At length, with startling suddenness, my companion uttered a joyful yell. His

quick eyes had seen what mine had not—namely, a friendly gleam of light streaming from one of the little windows of the lonely hospice on the summit. The people of the hospice heard the shout and came out with a lantern to welcome us. They were naturally surprised at our appearance, and as we entered the room, where a huge iron stove diffused a genial warmth, I felt that we had come out of a white world of death into the living, breathing atmosphere of human companionship, that was doubly and truly welcome after the extreme peril we had passed through.—*Geneva Cor. London News.*

Recollections of Old Hickory.

As the daughter of the late Senator Benton, Mrs. Fremont's opportunities to observe and remember date back as far as the presidency of Gen. Jackson. When Old Hickory and Old Bullion had their talks at the White House, the president liked to have the senator from Missouri bring his little daughter Jessie, and Mrs. Fremont speaks of these visits with a sweet, tender and delicious simplicity. They were accustomed to find the president in an upper room, "where the tall south windows sent in strong breaths of sunshine, but his big rocking chair was always drawn close to the large wood fire." As Jackson talked with the child's father he would keep her by him, his hand on her head. "Sometimes," Mrs. Fremont writes, "forgetting me, in the interest of discussion, his long, bony fingers took an unconscious grip," but she had been trained not to wince or show pain even if Gen. Jackson twisted her curls a little too vigorously. This description of the stern old soldier-president, seated in a rude old fashioned rocking chair in the White House, with the child by him, while he discussed men and affairs with the Missouri senator, brief as it is, is a picture.—*Philadelphia Times.*

To Impress Constituents.

It is estimated by the clerks who handle them that more than 2,000 measures have been introduced in the house since it became evident to any wide-awake member that there was not the least hope of action by both houses, and that the measures would die, and that one-half of these, the authors well knew, would never be acted upon by either house. Even at this late day a call of the house will result in the introduction of from 100 to 200 bills when committee meetings, with very few exceptions, have been suspended, and it is improbable, not to say impossible, that any of them will receive attention. Asked why this was so, an old member said: "It is to satisfy the constituency. Why, I have often received requests from constituents during the last month in a congress to introduce a bill, and when I told them that there was not the least possible chance of consideration they urged that I introduce it anyway. I have had constituents insist that I introduce a bill on the very last day of a session, and if I did not do it they would work against me."—*Washington Cor. New York Sun.*

A Lecture on Economy.

A stupid looking tramp knocked at one of the finest residences in Austin, and was received by the lady of the house. "What do you want?" "Please'm, give me a dime to buy a glass of bread; 'cause me, I mean a loaf of beer." "I haven't got any money." "Haven't got no money?" Then, madam, modest as this cottage is, I would suggest your moving into a cheaper house; you are evidently living beyond your means. Economy is wealth. Economize in the way of clothes and house rent. Cut your expenses, and then perhaps some day you will have a dime to spare—a dime, madam, that may be the means of preventing a hungry and thirsty fellow mortal from committing suicide; or it may be a quarter of a coin of the value of twenty-five cents—that will uphold the dark clouds of the horizon of his despairing soul with a silver plated lining and fill his stomach with back beer. Good day, fair lady."—*Texas Sittings.*

Our Indian Reservations.

The Indian reservations of the United States contain 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 200,000. Twenty-six thousand square miles would locate each family upon a half section of land, leaving a surplus of about 170,000 square miles, which would produce annually \$4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about \$600,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of their subsistence and civilization.—*Chicago Herald.*

An Odd Character.

New York city has an odd character who delights in fooling people by posing as a wax figure. He is over 45 years old, dresses well and is often taken for a wax figure, as he sits with an umbrella or cane across his lap and a programme in front of him. The superintendent of the museum thinks of putting him in the catalogue.—*Chicago Times.*

Gelatine Capsules.

The Southern Practitioner says that the gelatine capsules so much used in the administration of unpleasant medicines are insoluble in alcohol. For this reason it is useless to give medicine in this form to mebrates or for some days after the use of spirits.

Society of Books.

Books are more than a man's life. They can be opened and studied, dwelt with in closer relation, communed with in the quiet of the study where influences are most potent, yet we admit to our society books, the character of which we would not tolerate in individuals.—*The Current.*

During the past nine years 33,000 physicians have graduated from the medical colleges in this country.

Old Portrait of Byron.

A long forgotten portrait of Byron, painted at Venice in 1816 by Natale Schiavoni and representing the poet seated at a coffee table, smoking, and wearing a high hat and voluminous cloak, has been discovered among some unappreciated relics at Pirmo, Hungary.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Russian government has decided to prohibit the importation of patent medicines, the published list of prohibited articles contains 890 items.

A Plan That Didn't Work.

One druggist had an automatic chestnut register on the door of the closet in which he keeps the "poisonous stuff" of his stock, and it rings every time the closet is opened to take anything from it. The tinkle of the bell was for the purpose of awakening the clerk to the responsibility of his actions.

It didn't work. "I thought it a good plan," the druggist said, as he asked the reporter if he ever smoked, "but this was how it worked: A fellow came rushing in here one night with a prescription for his wife, and, like every person under similar circumstances of excitement, he must tell me all about her dangerous condition.

"Great Scott! What's that?" he asked, as the bell on the door of my poison closet rang. As he was too excited to be telling a story, he didn't understand why the bell rang, and looked at me suspiciously.

"Bell of the poison closet," I replied. "Putting poison in my wife's medicine!" he exclaimed. "Well, I suppose it's all right, but I tell you, as I told the doctor, that my wife is one of those women—Heavens! there's that bell again. More poison! Look here, ain't you making some mistake putting so much poison in my wife's medicine? No. Well, I don't know about that. Here, give me the prescription. I guess I'd better see the doctor about it. 'I didn't want my wife poisoned.'"

"There were so many occurrences like that," the druggist concluded, "that we had to do away with the little scheme. However, you may say that all druggists are exceedingly careful, and it's very rare that errors are made. You know, no man is infallible."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

Reception Prostration.

I have discovered that a new disease is ravaging Boston. It is known as "reception prostration." I met one of its victims last week a man who is generally overflowing with spirits. He was gloomy, almost misanthropic, and seemed as though he had never known how to smile, and was an utter stranger to cheerfulness. "Not well?" I inquired. "I used up" was the distressed answer. "For much reception," I prostrated by it. In fact, if I followed my feelings I would go to another reception this afternoon, take a dose of rough on rats, and make a sensation by dying then and there. Only think of it! A reception every day; sometimes two a day. I say nothing of musicals in the evening. You see the same people at them all; hear the same things—the same gossip, the same little scandals; see the same chocolate and whipped cream, the same tea. You see the same women glaring at the same other women with the same expression of mingled wonder and indignation that they should be there, until at last the world seems to narrow itself down to some dozen or two people whom you meet at every turn, and who pervade your existence as if they were an inseparable part of it. My nerves are shaken, my faith in pleasure undermined; I believe, if I were wounded, I should bleed Vienna chocolate or black tea." And he looked the very embodiment of limp despair.—*Boston Saturday Gazette.*

She Would Not Serve.

The latest small but gusty breeze in altitudinous society was raised over a question of dress. It is a custom of the semi-public halls—those to which entrance is restricted to a carefully chosen company—to impart an aspect of seclusion by having three women dress as hostesses. This was done on the occasion in question. A trio of Fifth Avenue's proudest and most respected wives consented to act. They were to stand in an ante-room of the large hall, on a low platform, and bow graciously to the arriving guests. That is how the thing is done. The first of these matrons to report for duty was a charmingly sumptuous brown broadacre. The second wore pink satin, so far so good. But the third came in crimson—a color that effectively killed the delicate pink of her proposed companion. The latter angrily declared that she would not serve. She was sure that the other had known all about the color question for it had been discussed, and devilish malignity had impelled her to put on the destructive red. The difficulty could not be composed, and so two matrons received the company, while the third mingled with the throng, trying to hide her anger under a placid surface.—*Clara Belle in Pioneer Press.*

A Poodle Plague Hits the Capital.

Since Mrs. Cleveland has adopted the black poodle for a pet dog Washington society has taken up the same species as its pet. Not long ago Hector, the black Antwerp poodle, who lords it over all the other pets at the White House on account of seniority, was the only black poodle in this city, but now no dude considers himself in the fashion unless he has a black poodle. Even the young ladies have taken to black poodles for pet dogs. In a walk up the avenue I counted no less than six black poodles in as many squares. It was curious to note the various specimens—some very fine looking; others looked shaggy and dirty, as if just risen from poverty to affluence and they had not had time to get used to it. A dog fancier in this city says he has more orders for black poodles than he can fill, and that the boom in the dog market is unprecedented. He says he thinks of beginning to dye some of his white poodles black to meet the demand. As yet the call for monkeys has not begun.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

Faculties of Steel.

Steel is queer stuff. That a metal should be in such common use in which are to be found so many valuable characteristics in its normal condition, and which can be changed by heat or cold to appear like a new something, entirely different in character, and still its value be enhanced incalculably by the change, seems marvelous. That the hard pieces of steel, which resist all efforts to cut them with chisel or file, may be softened by simply heating and cooling, so that they may be cut and worked and engraved into all the thousands of shapes of utility and beauty in which steel may be found in toolrooms and vaults of our busy manufacturers, and that, when the work is all put on the same pieces, may be reheated and cooled, and made thereby so hard that no tool which cut them before will mark them, made so hard even as to cut glass like diamonds, is wonderful.—*Boston Budget.*

SOMETHING NEW.

T. T. ATKINSON

HAS OPENED UP IN

CHRISTIE'S OLD STAND.

One of the Largest and most Complete Stocks of

Boots AND Shoes

Ever brought to Brandon, comprising

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Boots & Shoes

In all the Latest Styles; also a full line in Misses', Boys' and Children's

Call and See an Immense Stock of

Men's and Boys' Long & Lace Boots.

Prices Away Down.

Also a Job Line in GROCERIES at Wholesale Prices.

T. T. Atkinson, Rosser Avenue

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCOLL'S LARDINE,

Pronounced on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing & Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.,

TORONTO, ONTARIO

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all Ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment.

70, NEW OXFORD STREET (Close 532 OXFORD STREET), LONDON. And are sold at 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 6/-, 11/-, 22/-, and 35/- each Box or Pot, and may be sent by Post to any part of the World.

For Particulars should look to the Label on the Pot and Box. If the address is not 532, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

BUTTER BLOOD BITTERS
Cures Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Freckles, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

BUSINESS IN WHITEHEAD.

They have a peculiar way of doing business in Whitehead municipality any way. Last year we tendered for the printing for the year, and by the casting vote of the reeve, our figures were given to the Sun office, and it was offered the printing for the year at our quotations, if it would take it, and it consented to do so. The next thing was to provide for advertising the tax sale, and the clerk was instructed to get the work done at as reasonable a rate as possible. In company with reeve Nichol, the clerk called at the Mail office and asked for quotations. We at first refused to have anything to do with the business, in view of the way we were treated last year. Assured, however, that justice would be done, we sent up to the clerk quotations for the entire work of the season, and instead of reading the offer to the council, we were informed either the reeve or the clerk, or both, said our letter was a private one, and it was never brought before the council; and the Sun office was awarded the tax sale at 25 1/2 cents for each description more than our quotations. On the 125 descriptions advertised this makes just \$31.87 the tax payers of Whitehead unnecessarily paid out this year, for the support of a Grit newspaper in this city. How do they like the dose? We don't say the price paid the Sun office was unreasonable, but we do say that in the light of the instructions of the council to the reeve and clerk or the official who was authorized to get the work done, it was not justice to either the rest of the council, the ratepayers of this office or our figures before them. We believe the council at the last meeting rescinded the resolution giving the general work to the Sun office, and authorizing the solicitation of tenders for it; but it is altogether unnecessary, so far as we are concerned, as we have fully decided that so long as business is conducted in that way in Whitehead, no tender shall ever again go from this office for any work whatever. With this information before the Sun office, it is now at liberty to ask for far higher rates for printing, and the ratepayers are thereby to pay them until there is a change in the system of doing business. Some of the Conservative members of the council, and they are two to one on the board, have told us they felt a delicacy in rightly directing the reeve and clerk in this matter, in view of their numbers, acting under the impression these officials would do what was right in the premises. If this be the case, all we have to say is their delicacy has been abused.

It does not require a great deal of cause to induce the Globe to lash itself into a foam, whenever the name of any of the Conservative leaders is mentioned. There has been held at London a conference for the purpose of discussing federation principles, and the expression from Sir Alex. Campbell "that himself and his colleagues honestly desired to obtain useful and good results from the conference" has set the organ ablaze. Now, there are but few in Canada, who would care for the association of Canada with an "Imperial Federation" on the principle that gives the Grit print so much cause for alarm; and we are confident such a union, if it ever does take place, is, at least, a long time distant. We believe that for benefit of commercial interests, Canada and the rest of the British dependencies are not in as close relations as they might be, though there is but little desire for closer ties in military matters of a doubtful character. From a Canadian standpoint several of Great Britain's dependencies are a weakness to her instead of a source of strength, and the moment it may require a considerable expenditure in men and money to retain them in the relations desired, is at any time imminent. The Globe's suggestion is that a federation would compel Canada to become a participant in all of Great Britain's wars, no matter what their character might be. This is begging the question, and travelling many miles out of its way for an argument. We suppose that if ever a federation does take place its terms and conditions will be fully specified—if purely commercial the fact will be stated and vice versa. It then becomes altogether unnecessary to borrow trouble; it is enough to prepare to meet it when it appears even remotely probable.

If ever there was a rascally print published, it is the Toronto Globe. The other day it made an attack on several returning officers in the recent Dominion elections, that would do credit to the fish side who attacked Daniel O'Connell. It charges them with shamefully abusing their office, because five or six of the members had not yet sent in their returns to the clerk of the Crown in January. A few of the Northwest constituencies, and Algoma, for instance, are so extensive, and the polling places so scattered that it takes a very long time for any one man to get accurate statements of returns in them, but because the officers in these have not furnished themselves with wages, the Grit print declares they have shamefully abused their positions. The falsity

of the charge is proved by the facts, and the facts are there are more returns for constituencies in which Conservatives have been elected withheld than there are in those which Grit representatives appear. This ought to dispose of that lugbear.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Our readers who were present at Mr. Charlton's meeting in the Roller Rink here last summer, will remember that gentleman placed the debt of Canada at the time at \$281,000,000. Later on too the Globe used to place it at the same amount, though the highest Mr. Blake ever made it was \$220,000,000, and the latter sum, in the absence of full particulars on the question, was generally accepted as correct, in the recent campaign throughout the country. We have always contended this amount was at least two millions too high an estimate, and that the real amount could not exceed two hundred and eleven millions. The figures are now at hand, and they show that our computation was over rather than under the amount. The gross debt of Canada is in reality \$281,318,484, but against this there are assets to the value of \$72,794,107 and their total must be deducted from the gross sum before the net debt can be arrived at. We then specify the particulars in detail that our readers may the better understand them:

Sinking funds in various securities.....	\$10,863,848
Accounts against the several provinces.....	9,345,559
Miscellaneous small assets.....	1,687,201
North Shore Railway.....	1,357,595
C. P. R. accounts.....	29,031,612
Harbor and other debenture accounts.....	6,877,426
Total.....	\$72,794,107

Our school board is in a quandary. On the day for electing a trustee for ward No. 4, Mr. W. J. White was proposed, and seconded by a non elector. Mr. S. C. Miller was proposed and seconded, but his name was objected to by the chairman because he was not a resident, while the law says residence is not essential. The superintendent has been appealed to, and he says White was never properly elected, and the board should fill the vacancy by another election. This is also the opinion of the Attorney General. Some of the ratepayers of the ward now threaten to take proceedings against Mr. White. This is not the course. A Mr. White was never elected, there is no unseating necessary. The proper step is to enter an action against the board for holding the seat so long vacant.

The air is full of political rumors. Out of all the best that can be gleaned is that the Hon. C. P. Brown has secured the promise of three or four of Mr. Norrington's followers to support legislation agreeable to the opposition, and the latter have agreed to support him to a man in the venture. If this be carried out, it will defeat the government on the first vote. By the date of our next issue we will know what is what, but the certainty is another general election is close at hand.

The Local Government meets this afternoon at three o'clock, and it is believed by many it will be defeated on the first vote. This is about how matters stand: There are but 34 members altogether, Rockwood being unrepresented. Of the number there are thirteen straight Grits and David Glass, Independent, the fourteenth. The Hon. Mr. Brown has also given over and he has taken J. M. Robinson, of the Brandon Times, Mr. Douglass of Emerson with him for a certainty, this will leave the government in the minority after they select a speaker, even if they get that far. In addition it is believed Mr. Prendergast, and others will go with the opposition. If defeated, the government will ask for a dissolution, and a general election, but the course the Lieutenant Governor may take is unknown. We fully believe that both sides of the House have decided on better government for the future than there has been in the past, so the retrenchment we have the past three years shown to be necessary, is almost certain to be brought about. Even should the opposition succeed in ascending to office they are pledged to a redistribution of seats before the close of the session, and a dissolution and general election should follow that of necessity. In any case then a general election is certain to follow within a few months.

HARVEST, March 28.—The entertainment held in Whitehead school house on the 17th of March was a grand success. Upwards of a hundred people gathered from the surrounding country, prepared for an evening's enjoyment. The ladies too, came with well filled baskets, and soon began to show signs of anxiety to display the good things which they had provided. Rev. M. Gowdall as chairman. After the choir had sung the "grace," the dainties were handed around. After a while, one man said he "had enough." This was a sign to the rest that it was time to stop. The literary and musical programme was then begun. It consisted of a great number of songs, which were well received by the audience. At times there was great applause and laughter. All seemed greatly delighted. Refreshments having again been passed around, the proceedings came to a close, the choir singing "God save the Queen."

The Rapid City Academy closed one of its most successful seasons on Friday last. The attendance at the Academy this year was the best of any year since its inauguration.

DANGEROUS PLACES IN PARIS.

The Cellars Where Thieves and Murderers Resort.

So we made up a party of three, and between 1 and 2 in the afternoon we arrived at the Central market. We left them to their dreams, and descended by a narrow staircase into a series of vaults, the whitewashed ceilings of which were covered with arabesques and names written in black with the smoke of a candle. In one part of these vaults a group of men were drinking and singing parodies of church hymns. This did not come up to our expectations, so we went to "La Jeune France," a famous cellar, where a man had been assassinated only a few nights before. We passed through a gate, down one flight of narrow stairs, then stooping low, we passed under a narrow archway reserved in the foundations of the house, then down another flight of stairs, then through another archway, along a tortuous passage, and so to a tunnel about seven feet high, five feet broad, and twenty feet long. The vault of the roof was covered with green trelliswork; there were benches and rush stools to sit upon; wooden tables bearing the marks of strife; and to light us, two gas jets. We were here at the very end of the mouse trap, and we now understood why the police never enter these "caveaux"—there is no possibility of a fair fight.

When we entered the "caveaux" there was nobody there, but after we had ordered some wine two musicians came in. The one was a miserably pale fellow, half starved and half blind, with a thin blonde mustache. He sang and accompanied himself by striking a few chords on a guitar. The other was a short, stout man, with a black beard, drunken about round shoulders and an appearance of humility, as if he were constantly afraid of receiving kicks. He sang in turn, strumming on a single bass chord. The tip given by some watcher soon brought four other visitors—a burly ruffian, who wore a huge red fez rising eighteen inches above his crown; a young man wearing a thin cotton blouse and two others dressed in cast off clothes of fashionable cut, but without a vestige of linen. The humble musician sang, above all things, an air from "Mignon," keeping his eyes fixed on the ground as he sang and pointing to his heart with an awkward gesture whenever the word "heart" occurred in the romance. Suddenly, one after another, half a dozen athletic, square shouldered men, varying in age from 17 to 25, crept through the narrow archway, passed rapidly in without even glancing at our table and massed themselves at the end of the vault, hilling on the benches, smoking cigarettes and drinking at our expense, for we thought it only polite to offer these gentlemen a glass of wine, the more so as the musicians were playing for our amusement.

After "Mignon" the ruffian with the red fez asked for the guitar, took a tuning fork out of his pocket, snapped it with his teeth, and tuned the instrument properly. Then the ruffian in the cotton blouse rose and with fine voice, perfect sentiment, and correct gesture, sang other airs, from "Mignon" and also from "Carmen." All the ruffians listened in perfect silence to the singer, who was a real artist, and two women who had joined the band melted into tears at the end of one of them exclaiming: "Ah, music! When I hear 'Mignon' I can't help it. I cry like a calf." The scene appeared far more lovely rather than hideous and terrible. However, it appeared after all that we might have been in better company, for at a sign from the waiter I slipped out of the vault. "You had better give the word to your friends to come up stairs." The band is almost an complete, and it is the very band that assassinated a man here last week. If their chief happens to come up stairs, he might get in trouble. We did not wait to be warned twice, but wished the gentlemen good evening, and ascended the staircase without undue precipitation, and yet with a kind of internal sensation of rapidity.—Paris Cor. New York Sun.

Tree Planting and the Blizzards.

I have been much interested in watching the effect of tree planting upon the blizzards. The blizzard drives along the surface of the ground, and it has for ages upon ages found no tree to halt or veer it. The settlers on the plains planted trees, however, and these trees now stand as obstacles to the full sweep of the ice laden wind. A few days ago, as a blizzard swept over the country, I passed through a loosely planted grove of trees, cottonwoods, silver maples, green ashes, etc., and noted with pleasure that among the trees the violence of the wind was greatly reduced, and the flakes of snow dropped lazily to the ground, where they rested as contentedly as if they had fallen upon the tree covered hills of New England.

As soon as I passed out of the grove I had to face again the furious flakes, driving horizontally in their mad career over the earth. As I entered I passed through a little grove of trees I found that I left the blizzard; but as soon as I emerged from the sheltering trees the blast struck me again in all its fury. This bit of experience is duplicated thousands of times every day upon the plains. The tree planter has routed the blizzard wherever he has set his little army of trees.—Professor Charles E. Bessey in American Agriculturist.

Evolution of Writing Paper.

Paper has changed in form considerably during this century. Fifty years ago paper in shape like our foolscap was generally used for correspondence. It was folded according to the skill of the writer and sealed with wax. Then came the letter size; then commercial note. In America sealing wax has gone out of date. Not so in Europe. Nothing ever goes out of date in Europe. If the efforts of artisans or others interested in its sale can accomplish that result. So called seals are seen in rings and attached to the watch chains of American gentlemen, but they simply suggest a distant function, like the rudimentary fins of some kinds of fish. In Europe wax with seals in all sorts of ingenious forms, intended for use, are for sale everywhere in such numbers that it is evident their manufacture gives employment to many thousand persons.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Wanted to Know.

Walter—I beg your pardon, sir, but it's 10 o'clock, sir. Cayley (who has lost himself a little)—What is it, waiter (himself, yesterday's waiter)—Tid Bits.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a Fair Profit.

I never profess to SELL GOODS FOR Less Than Cost.

I came here to get a living, and you who wish more must go elsewhere.

W. H. Hooper.

NEW Photographic Studio!

W. H. IRWIN,

WHO has managed BROOK & Co.'s business, and done all the operating since 1883 until November last, has fitted up the premises formerly occupied by A. C. Wells & Co., and has built large Operating and Finishing Rooms, and all furnished with New and Improved Apparatus and accessories.

Splendid Sky & Side Light.

Nothing but First-Class Work done.

Remember the Place—Next door to Messrs. COLE & SANDERS,

Rosser Ave., Brandon.

W. H. IRWIN.

New Goods!

New Goods!!

JUST RECEIVED AT

D. MCKELVIE & CO.'S

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW - BOOTS

AND SHOES,

Which we have marked to Sell at very LOW PRICES.

A Fine Assortment of

LADIES' SLIPPERS.

Best Values in the City. Be sure and see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Still a large lot of Craig's Stock to be Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

IN GROCERIES

Our Stock is

Complete and Prices Right.

As we sell for Cash or Produce only, and have no provision to make for bad debts.

D. MCKELVIE & Co

Rosser Ave., Brandon.

Brandon Horse Exchange,

6th Street, Brandon.

Trotter and Trotter,

PROPRIETORS.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

LIVE STOCK.

Good BROOD MARES always on hand, and

a Thoroughbred

FRENCH STALLION

for service. Dealers in

Wagons, Sleighs, and all Farm

Implement.

OUTFITS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FEED STABLES IN CONNECTION.

HORSES & RIGS FOR HIRE.

TROTTER & TROTTER.

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

Wednesday, April 20 1887.

At Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the first Wednesday of every month.

CHAS. FILLING, Auctioneer.

MEDICAL HALL,

Opp. Dom'n. Express Office

Brandon, Man.

Just arrived, a lot of

Pear's Soap & Cosmetics

LUBIN'S PERFUMES.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet

Perfumes & Soaps.

Also all the leading

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Patent Medicines.

N. J. HALPIN.

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

SCHOLARS!

WE WILL SAVE

—YOU—

15 PER CENT

On all your Purchases of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCRIBBLERS,

SLATES, &c

AT THE

MAIL BOOKSTORE,

One door west of Postoffice

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been reduced to

health by simple means, after several

years, with a severe lung affection, and

that dread disease Consumption,

anxious to make known to his fellow

the means of cure. To those who

he will cheerfully send free of charge a

copy of the prescription used, which they can

sure cure for Consumption, Asthma,

Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all

lung Maladies. He begs all

stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, &c.

Those desiring the prescription, which will

cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing,

will please address, Rev. E. W. W.

son, Williamsburg, Kings County, New

York.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you distressed

at night and broken of your rest by a sick

child suffering with pain of cutting teeth?

Give at once and get a bottle of "Wm.

Willow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething.

It is value is incalculable. It will relieve

the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend

upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it.

It cures Dysentery, and Diarrhoea, soothes

the stomach and bowels, cures Wind Colic, &c.

It soothes the inflamed membrane, and gives

energy to the whole system. "Wm. Willow's

Soothing Syrup" for children, is a

pleasant to the taste and is the prescription

one of the oldest and best female physicians in

the United States, and is known

all druggists throughout the world. Price

cents a bottle. Be sure and get "Wm. Willow's

Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

A Lucky Escape.

"For six years I suffered with

enlarged tonsils. I was very

doctored four years, and had

doctors; they said I would have to

operation. "Wm. Willow's

Soothing Syrup" cured me." M. A. Spalding.

Highly Spoken Of.

Mr. James M. Lawson, of

speaks in high terms of "Wm.

Willow's Soothing Syrup," for

complaints. Yellow Colic, and

externally in case of pain in the

colic, were throat, and other

many remarkable cures of

children.

THE LAW COURTS.

Widdowson v. Hall—Widdowson v. Yeomans. The plaintiff, Widdowson, brought an action for damages for trespass to land, claiming that the defendant, Hall, had trespassed on his land by erecting a fence across it. The defendant pleaded that the land was his own and that he had a right to fence it. The case was heard by the County Court at Brandon, and the judge found in favor of the plaintiff, awarding damages of £100. The defendant appealed, but the appeal was dismissed.

SOURCES OF INFO.

The Brandon Weekly Mail is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published by the Brandon Press, Ltd., of Brandon, Manitoba. The price is 10 cents per copy, and 10 cents per annum in advance.

DOUGLAS

The Douglas family, who were one of the most prominent families in Brandon, have recently passed away. The family had been in Brandon for many years, and their death has been a great loss to the community. The funeral services were held at the Brandon Baptist Church, and a large number of people attended.

A SHOOTING ATTERAY.

A shooting atteray, or a shooting match, was held in Brandon on Monday last. The match was between a team from the Brandon Athletic Club and a team from the Brandon Rifle Club. The match was very close, and the Brandon Athletic Club won by a narrow margin. The match was a great success, and a large number of people attended.

FOREIGN.

A report from London states that the British Government has decided to send a large number of troops to the Middle East. The troops are being sent to help the Turkish Government in its fight against the Arabs. The British Government has also decided to send a large number of troops to the Balkans, to help the Greek Government in its fight against the Bulgarians.

The Brandon Weekly Mail is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published by the Brandon Press, Ltd., of Brandon, Manitoba. The price is 10 cents per copy, and 10 cents per annum in advance.

DANGERS OF DESK LUNCHING.

A Solemn Warning to Over-Industrious Employees, and a Hint to Employers.

In the office of an insurance company on LaSalle street I saw, the other day, a young man eating his lunch at his desk. It was a very modest lunch which his good mother, a New England Puritan, had prepared for him at home with typical New England simplicity. It consisted of bread and butter—the slices of the former rather thick and the layers of the latter quite thin—two hard-boiled eggs and a piece of mince pie. Doubtless the pie was good—all New England mince pie is—but I pitied the young man from the bottom of my heart. With his glass of water from the hydrant, his eyes fixed upon a letter before him even while he lunched, his attitude reminded me of that of a slave bending over his toil and eating the crust which his hard taskmaster had begrudgingly flung him. In ten minutes the lunch was finished, and then the young man resumed his labors with reports, policies and letters.

I made some inquiry concerning him, and learned that he was one of the most valuable employees in the office—earnest, faithful and loyal—and that his services were appreciated and rewarded with a good salary, out of which he and his mother, good Yankee that she was, were daily saving a snug sum. And yet I pitied him. If I had been an employer I should have said to him, as earnestly and paternally as I knew how: "Young man, don't eat any more lunches at your desk. Tell your mother not to put up any more eggs or mince pies for you; you can't afford it. You may save a dime or two and a half hour's time, but you can earn your salary and more, too, after taking an hour for a lunch time. The dimes you are saving now will some day be needed to pay doctor's bills and support you when you are too sick to work. Stop this desk lunching. Go out to a restaurant, buy some soup, some warm food, take your time to its eating, find some companions to go with you and chat and laugh with you. Take a little stroll in the open air, fill your lungs with oxygen that is not superheated and lifeless, get your mind away from your work a little while, and, depend upon it, the sum of your life's strength, energy and happiness will be all the greater for it."—Chicago Herald.

People Born to Dance.

Strangers consider us dancing maniacs, for we are at it all the year around. The real reason lies partly in our climate and partly in our population. No other sport can thrive here in winter. The sea air and the heat of a half million fires makes sleighing, shelling and all winter sports impossible. Then come the months of Scotch, Irish, English, German, French, Italian and Jew—all inveterate dancers. It seems as if everybody dances, and usually on the co-operative plan. Wherever twenty factory hands or counter girls are gathered together a "coterie" or social club is formed. A year's dues and fines, amounting to nothing until they accumulate, serve to hire a hall and buy a few tickets and cards, and that is enough.

Every sort of people give their annual baits. The elevated train men, the Knights of Labor, the thousands of shop girls, the political clubs, the demi monde, the marketmen, the Catholic societies, the bicyclists, canoeists, athletic clubs, cigarette girls, city department employees and everybody else. And it makes no difference about Sunday either. In fact, Sunday night is the favorite time for dancing in the east side tenement district, and even in the uptown brown stone quarter among the wealthy Hebrews. Dancing schools are very numerous, and the latest dance steps can be learned for prices within the means of sewing women, but most of us have dancing lessons in our heels.—New York Cor. Providence Journal.

Living in Washington.

Ten years ago a liveried coachman or footman was a novelty in Washington. The officials who employed them first were howled at as aristocrats and imitators of the fashions of Europe. To-day there is not an official who has money enough to have a servant but puts him in livery. It will be but a short time before powdered wigs will be used to further distinguish the servants of ultra fashionable families. A high official family has already consulted an artist in this town concerning new liveries and designs, and these designs include the powdered wig. There will be no more outcry against the wig innovation than there was against the liveries ten years ago. It will be remembered what a sensation was created in New York when Vanderbilt at the opera placed a liveried footman at the door of his box. Arthur reproduced this in Washington, and the Clevelanders have adopted the Arthur fashion.—Washington Cor. New York World.

A Thought Reader on Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone is, of all notable men I have met, about the least able to think his emotions, skilful as he is in cloaking his thoughts. He is a highly emotional man, and there is about him, moreover, something distinctly mesmeric. His natural charm of manner, the softness of his voice and the soothing nervous action of his hands give him an immense power over men. It is almost impossible to be in his presence without feeling this mesmeric influence, and I can well understand people doing things at his dictation which may be against their better judgment.—Nineteenth Century.

The "Endothite" Process. In The American Art, there is an interesting account of the practice of a new art in this country, but like most of the arts, it is nothing more than the revival of an art profusely practiced by the Greeks, as the remains of their temples testify. This art consists in the ability to apply colors of a certain manufacture to stone, and is called the "endothite process." To apply color successfully to stone it must be made to sink below the surface without spreading. The means of accomplishing this has been found, and, as a result, interiors of marble can be tinted in myriads of colors as desired. A general application of the art to the funeral marble chimney pieces of New York would make us a more cheerful race of beings.—New York Commercial Advertiser.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Brandon, Manitoba, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tents, Oxen, Horses, Boots, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., etc., at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Parties may tender for each description of goods for any portion of each description of goods separately, or for all the goods valued for in the schedule, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work specified for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must be made up in the Money column and be signed by the tenderer, and the signature of the tenderer, is required by two similar acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required, better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the point of delivery.

Ball cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for the supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions:

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been advised of the delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.

2. No tender for supplies of a description different from that given in the schedule will be considered.

3. Supplies will be delivered on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different from those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss sustained by the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.

4. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the price named in the tender, that no additional charges for postage or other charges will be added, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, the invoice should be sent to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg, or at any one of the Indian Commissioner's Indian Agencies.

5. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the schedule for each article for which tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.

6. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their supplies to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges incurred in returning such supplies to the tenderer.

7. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or at the office of the Indian Commissioner in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the Indian Commissioner's Indian Agencies.

8. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Municipal Purposes," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Brandon, Manitoba, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tents, Oxen, Horses, Boots, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., etc., at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Parties may tender for each description of goods for any portion of each description of goods separately, or for all the goods valued for in the schedule, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work specified for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must be made up in the Money column and be signed by the tenderer, and the signature of the tenderer, is required by two similar acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required, better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the point of delivery.

Ball cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for the supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions:

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been advised of the delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.

2. No tender for supplies of a description different from that given in the schedule will be considered.

3. Supplies will be delivered on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different from those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss sustained by the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.

4. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the price named in the tender, that no additional charges for postage or other charges will be added, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, the invoice should be sent to the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg, or at any one of the Indian Commissioner's Indian Agencies.

5. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the schedule for each article for which tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.

6. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their supplies to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges incurred in returning such supplies to the tenderer.

7. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or at the office of the Indian Commissioner in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the Indian Commissioner's Indian Agencies.

8. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Municipal Purposes," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Brandon, Manitoba, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tents, Oxen, Horses, Boots, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., etc., at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Parties may tender for each description of goods for any portion of each description of goods separately, or for all the goods valued for in the schedule, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work specified for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must be made up in the Money column and be signed by the tenderer, and the signature of the tenderer, is required by two similar acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required, better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the point of delivery.

Ball cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for the supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

F. NATION & CO.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK

NEW JERSEYS, Plain Beaded and Braided, Splendid Line, 1.25 and up.

NEW COLLARS AND CUFFS, for Ladies.

NEW BEADED GRENADINES.

NEW PLUSH GRENADINES.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW LACE GOODS, &c.

NEW HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

NEW READY-MADE CLOTHING.

NEW SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

FIVE CASES NEW HATS, all the latest Makes, Prices Down Low.

Our Stock is now about complete, and is the Grandest Collection of General Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c., &c., ever placed before the admiring public of Brandon and Vicinity.

We offer a Full Range of GROCERIES, Retail at Wholesale Prices.

and comparison earnestly solicited.

F. NATION & CO.,
— CHEAPSIDE, —

Corner Rosser Avenue & 8th Street.

ROSE & CO.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Av., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO CORNER 10th STREET.)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

THORLEY

Horse and Cattle Food.

ALL THE LEADING PATENT MEDICINES,

English, American and Canadian, kept in Stock.

PURE DRUGS at LOWEST PRICES

A First-Class Dispenser on hand, Day & Night.

PAISLEY HOUSE.

OUR NEW GOODS ARE HERE

We are Ready and Anxious to Show Them; they will Make Friends; Outshine Rivals; Win Victories; And Sell Themselves on their Own Merits Every Time.

LADIES, CALL AND SEE OUR

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED,

Shapes, Ribbons,

Flowers, &c.

New Dress Materials & Trimmings,

The Newest Novelties,

New Prints, Satinets, Ginghams, Shawls, White and Colored Madras, New Embroideries, Laces of Valenciennes.

New Kid Gloves, dressed and undressed, Silk Gloves for Hosiery.

Gentlemen, call and see our SPRING HATS, Styles the Latest, Qualities Excellent, PRICES LOW.

We mail Patterns for Dry Goods Herald "Box" week, see it for description of Spring Styles.

JAMES - PAISLEY.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

BANKRUPT GOODS.

BANKRUPT GOODS.

!! STILL THEY COME !!
Another Large Stock of
NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS.

**Twenty-Five Cases of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**

TO SORT UP OUR
Mammoth Bankrupt Stock

And all to be Sold at the same rate as Bankrupt Goods.

100 Pieces of New French Dress Materials,
50 Pieces of Black and Gold Cashmere,
150 Pieces of English Washing Print, 12 yards for a Dollar, worth 15 cents a
yard,
200 Pieces of Assorted Fast-colored Gingham, from 6 to 12½ cents.

Ten Bales of Factory Cotton.

Bleached Sheetting and Pillow Cotton at Factory Prices.
100 Dozen Pair of Assorted Cashmere and Cotton Hose,
A full Range of Hemp, Tapestry and

Brussels Carpets.

Oil Cloth, English Linoleum and House Furnishings of all descriptions.
**In Gents' Furnishings, and
Ready-Made Clothing,**

We still Lead the Van for Quality, Style and Price.
We opened up this week 7 Cases of Spring Hats, and 6 Cases of Boys'
Clothing, nobby and stylish goods all at BANKRUPT PRICES.

DON'T SPEND A DOLLAR,
Until you visit the always Busy House, Sign of the

RED FLAG,
OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL.
SOMERVILLE & CO.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BANKRUPT STOCK!